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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. xxxvii.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1861.

[No. 5.]

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## Late from Liberia.

RETURN OF THE STEVENS—LETTERS—EXTRACTS FROM  
LIBERIAN PAPERS.

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### RETURN OF THE SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

This fine ship, returning from her ninth voyage to Liberia, after a passage of thirty days, arrived at Baltimore on the 4th of last month.

She left in the port of Monrovia the brig *Palmas*, of Baltimore, soon to sail for the leeward; a schooner from Boston, for sale, about to leave for Sierra Leone; and the Liberia schooners *Moses Sheppard*, *James Hall*, and the *Liberia*—all soon to leave for the leeward trade. Several smaller Liberia vessels were also inside the bar in the Mesurado River. The American brig *Ocean Eagle*, Capt. Yates, sailed for New York on the 27th of February, with several missionary passengers to the Gaboon River.

Among the articles brought home in the ship we notice 145 casks of palm oil, over 100 tons of camwood, 53 blocks of cedar, 6 packages of ground-nuts, sundry bags and boxes of coffee and ginger, 24 bbls. of molasses, and one or two bbls. of sugar. In the cabin came as passengers, Dr. James Hall, his daughter and her friend Miss Sumner, Mrs. Seys, wife of the Rev. John Seys; the Rev. Mr. Rambo and lady, Rev. Mr. Crummell and family, of the Episcopal Mission; Rev. Mr. White, of the Methodist Mission; Rev. Mr. Officer, of the Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Dr. Roberts, of Monrovia, and the Rev. M. M. Clark, of the Methodist Mission. There were also one or two steerage passengers.



The main features of news in Liberia were the operations of the Liberia troops under President Benson, in settling a long difficulty between two native tribes in the County of Maryland. It seems that a powerful and warlike tribe, emerging from the interior, drove a coast tribe from their towns and took forcible possession. The Liberian Government have vainly endeavored to settle the matter amicably, and to persuade the invaders to surrender their ill-gotten spoils and territory and retire. The only reply has been, "Might makes right," setting the Liberian authorities at defiance. President Benson found it necessary to take one hundred and fifty men and go down and bring them to terms. Some pretty serious fighting was the result, and an ultimate yielding on the part of the native chiefs, payment of expenses of the war, and retiring again to the bush. The Liberians lost three men only, two privates and Major Pickett, of Maryland County, who fell while storming a barricaded town.

It was thought Mr. Benson would be re-elected to the Presidency, though he is warmly opposed by Mr. Yates, formerly Vice President.

The "Congo question," as the Liberians term the introduction of recaptured Africans, has caused no little excitement. All, however, is quiet now on that score. Those landed at Sinou have proved somewhat refractory, but President Benson will no doubt settle all difficulties.

The Republic is reported to be in a prosperous condition. The sugar-making is on the increase, as also the culture of coffee, cotton, and other tropical productions. The multiplication of interior settlements is now under consideration, and a measure so important will not, we trust, be left long unaccomplished.

No letters from the Liberian authorities arrived by this ship, owing, it is presumed, to the absence of President Benson, who was engaged successfully in repelling the hostilities of a native tribe near Sinou.

In our last number we mentioned the negotiation of a treaty with the Government of Liberia, by our able Commissioner, Dr. James Hall, under instructions from the Board of Directors, by which the management of recaptured Africans, after their arrival in that Republic, is confided to that Government; which, we are happy to believe, will adopt a wise and humane policy for their civilization and welfare, in preparation for their admission to all the duties and immunities of citizenship. We are very happy to publish the following extracts from a letter from the Rev. John Seys, U. S. Agent; observations made by that excellent Missionary of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, who returned in the *Stevens* to Cape Palmas, and other communications.

*From Rev. John Seys.*

U. S. AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,  
*Mourovia, February 20, 1861.*

Rev. W. McLAIN,  
*Financial Secretary A. C. S.,*

DEAR SIR—

\* \* \* \* \*

I now have the pleasure to inform you that the negotiation between your special commissioner and the Liberian Government ended in the ratification of the proposed contract, by which the latter becomes the disburser of all expenditures for the support of liberated Africans. You will doubtless receive a copy of the said contract, and perceive that, in perfect keeping with the duties assigned by the U. S. Government to their Agent here for liberated Africans, no portion of the said appropriation can be realized without certificates from the said Agent that the conditions named in the contract with the American Colonization Society, and by them transferred to this Government, have been fully and faithfully met.

It would have been very desirable if an Agent representing the American Colonization Society here could have been appointed, between whom and the U. S. Agent for liberated Africans, a better and more perfect understanding of the nature of both contracts could have been had. For good and weighty reasons, however, under the existing circumstances, no such Agent was appointed by your special Commissioner, and yet all the arrangements for the transfer of the Africans, and all their provisions and stores yet on hand, were most amicably made and completed between the proper authorities of this Government and the U. S. Agent for Liberated Africans.

It was deemed better, after mature reflection and consultation, that I should continue to disburse to the end of the year 1860. This has been done, and a transfer made to the Liberian Government, on the faith of your contract with them, by which they meet all expenses accruing from January 1, 1861.

I have also prepared a very lucid and explicit account book, in which all the Africans, their guardians, the clothes given out, board money paid to the close of the year, and every thing else connected with them is fairly set forth. This appears to be appreciated, as well as the readiness with which I render every facility necessary for the carrying on of the work thus taken out of my hands. A matter which is much appreciated by the authorities here, is the economy with which I was enabled to meet the expenses of these Africans during the four months I had the disbursements under my own control.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the pleasure to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

*U. S. Agent Liberated Africans.*

*From Rev. C. C. Hoffman.*

SHIP M. C. STEVENS,  
December 11, 1860.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

*My Dear Brother:*—You will be glad to learn of our safe arrival on the coast of Africa.

After a voyage of thirty-three days from Cape Henry, we made, on Monday at noon, the high and beautiful land at Cape Mount. We cast anchor in the evening, and this morning the Captain, Dr. Hall, and a few of the passengers, went on shore. I conversed with a number of the settlers, and without exception found them contented and happy. Both they, as well as the Doctor (Cooper,) spoke of the healthfulness of the settlement. I saw nothing to render it unhealthy. The town, now numbering about eighty houses, appears well from the sea. The houses are scattered amid the green trees, along the hill side. The hill rises to the height of nearly 1,100 feet. The water is excellent, and the land fertile.

I visited the Receptacle where now most of the recaptured slaves live. Of those landed in Liberia, 289 have been sent to Cape Mount: of these, 31 have died, (most of them were sick when they landed;) and 24 had run away, been enticed away by the natives. Those remaining seemed in a pretty good condition. They were under daily instruction, both in school and in the cultivation of the land. The teacher spoke of them as being docile, and many of them as showing a desire for instruction.

The arrival of all these recaptives should make an important feature in future missionary operations. A portion, at least, of the representatives from different tribes should be taken to the mission schools, in the hope and with the object of training them for teachers and ministers for their own distant people.

I shall make an application for the three native children who were taken in the *Kibby* and detained some months in New York, and who are now on board our vessel. They are intelligent little fellows.

We have had a good voyage and a pleasant one: no accident has occurred, and no serious sickness. We have had, daily, morning and evening prayer, both in the cabin and among the emigrants. Our passengers are all well, and my little daughter has enjoyed the voyage and improved in health. The captain and officers have been faithful to duty and kind and attentive to all.

I shall continue my letter as I reach other ports.

On the 12th of December we reached Monrovia, landed thirteen of our emigrants, and sent twenty-five to Careysburg. As most of the freight was to be landed, and Dr. Hall had business with the Government, we remained here a fortnight. During this time we made frequent visits on shore. The people were polite and attentive. We had the pleasure of dining with the President, and taking breakfast with the ex-President, Mr. Roberts. The Legislature was in session, and we attended occasionally the sittings. I was pleased to



meet the Senators and Representative from Cape Palmas. The Steamer *Seth Grosvenor* came in while we were there, bringing the mails from the Leeward Settlements. Letters from our missionaries gave us the glad news of their good health and happiness.

Just before we left, our ladies, with Dr. Hall and our Captain, accompanied by Dr. McGill, Mrs. Benedict, Ex-President Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, took a trip up the St. Paul's River, as far as Washington's, just above Millsburg. We were all delighted with the beautiful river, but most with the thriving farms and comfortable houses along its banks. We stopped at Mr. Anderson's, and visited his sugar mill. He was preparing to grind: last year he made 60,000 pounds, and expects to make 80,000 next year. On ascending the river, we stopped at Mr. Roberts' farm, and took lunch under the trees; and coming down, we drew our three boats together, and under the shady bank refreshed ourselves again. Our time did not allow us to accept the invitations which we received to stop and dine. Instead of returning through Stockton Creek we continued down the St. Paul's, and passed out of the bar, which we did without any difficulty.

We were all delighted with the trip, and rejoiced to observe the prosperity of the settlers. It was Saturday, *market-day*, and we counted upwards of *sixty canoes* taking produce to market at Monrovia. Most of the farmers cultivate the cane. The Coopers have another steam mill for grinding it. They made on their own farm last season 40,000 pounds of sugar.

You will be glad to learn that I visited *Careysburg*. In company with the Rev. G. W. Gibson, I left Monrovia at 7 o'clock in the morning. We reached Mr. Washington's at one, and then started off in a southeast direction to travel twelve miles. The road was rough, and much overgrown: some six or eight bridges are still needed, in place of the logs which are now the only means of crossing the streams. There are three good bridges made near Careysburg, but unfortunately the contracts made with the *road makers* and the *bridge makers* were such that both considered their work *done*, before they had made the road on the level with the bridges, and as a consequence the three good bridges which are built are from three to six feet above the road level! The road is from ten to fifteen feet wide; in the midst of it, among the stumps, is a foot-path, along which we traveled. It was evening when we reached there. We were kindly received by Mr. Dennis, who has a good frame building on the hill near the Receptacle. We remained till the next day at noon. We had sufficient opportunity of viewing the place and visiting some of the people. \* \* \* The land seems fertile and good, but the difficulty is to get produce to market: freight and transportation would more than swallow up the profits. The settlers, however, seemed to be contented and happy. The twenty-five who left our ship were well pleased with the place, as well as those who had been there a longer period. I saw George Burton, of the McDonogh Estate, who reported his company well pleased; four had died. Many who came out last spring have settled on the road,

towards the St. Paul's, for the distance of six miles. I visited a number of them, and found them all well satisfied, though in one house I found three members of the family sick. \* \* \*

The Congoes in this county seem to have been well managed by Mr. Seys. They have been placed out in families, both in Monrovia and the country. Some who have taken them are, it is true, persons of no responsibility; but still, on the whole, under the circumstances, I do not see that any thing better could have been done for them. Now, if rightly managed, they will become useful members of society. The same plan has been pursued at Bassa, with equal success.

But at Sinou things are different. I think there were 380 landed here. They are not Congoes, who seem a quiet, docile race, but the representatives of half a dozen tribes—men of resolute and determined spirit. There are Annagoes, Argis, Mobis, Barabas, and Housas. They have been kept together, and are living in thatched houses at the entrance of the town. \* \* \*

Neither of these [Bassa and Sinou] are places, in my opinion, for new settlers. Acclimated persons can occupy such places with advantage. If an interior station could *really be established*, at a point (where the inhabitants would not be buried by its inaccessibility,) of easy access, it would be of vast importance to the interests of Liberia. Such a place as, say Harrisburg, or the site of the Lutheran Mission, *on the St. Paul's*; both of which places I visited. There is a fine hilly country back of Bassa, but the bar of the river is almost always so dangerous that it would be an objection. Of the interior from Sinou I know little. The neighborhood of Cape Mount might afford some such locality, for this settlement is decidedly a healthy one, comparatively so at least. Cape Palmas also would furnish such positions. Our interior station, near the Cavalla, sixty miles from its mouth, is surrounded by fine hills—a rich and fertile soil.

Thirty-nine of the emigrants in this expedition go now to Palmas. Among them, Robert Harris, the Phillipses, Parkers, Copeland, Tate, Stewarts, and others. This settlement, next to the St. Paul's, seems to me most important and prosperous. I hope you will direct the attention of emigrants toward it. The Methodist Conference is to be held there this month.

Dr. Hall is pretty well, but his daughter is not much improved in health. My wife and Miss Marrior, with our babe, are all well. We expect to reach Palmas to-morrow.

PALMAS, *January 9.*—We arrived on the 4th. Things look well and more thriving in Harper than I have ever known before. Dr. Hall and myself went as far as Tubman town to-day. We had unexpected news on our arrival,—the expected departure of Mr. and Mrs. Rambo, on account of Mrs. R.'s health. Mr. and Mrs. Crummell also return with their family, and Miss Ball expects to be married to a German missionary, and to leave on the 16th in the steamer for Accra.

18th.—The *Stevens* sails to-day, and I must close, with assurance of Christian love, in which my wife joins.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully in Christ,  
C. C. HOFFMAN.

*From Rev. B. R. Wilson.*

MONROVIA, February 26, 1861.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY:

*Dear Friend and Brother:—* \* \* It affords me the highest gratification to hear from you at all times, or to receive a line from you; and I sincerely hope that you will not fail to favor me as you have done, and whenever opportunity offers I will not fail to give you all the information of our country in my power.

As to myself, from exposure in traveling among the native tribes in 1859, my health commenced declining, so much so that in 1860 I was compelled to retire from the public service of the Church, for the purpose, if possible, to recover my health; and would have visited the United States for that purpose if my circumstances would have justified it. For the most part of last year, I was under a physician, and my health has partially returned. But I doubt whether I shall ever be able to enter fully into the work of the Church again, but I do not intend to be idle or to cease to be a missionary in Africa; and for that purpose I have selected forty native children or youths, of both sexes, upon whom I intend to bestow as much of my time and labor as my circumstances will admit of. My object is to civilize and christianize them, and learn them to work for their living.

In your communication you requested me to give you my views of colonization, and things growing out of that operation; and if, after twenty-seven years residence in this country, I entertain the same favorable views of the whole scheme as I formerly did. In the first place, I must say that I am not competent for the task. The cause demands a much abler hand than mine; but, however, I am fully convinced, (more now than ever before,) that the whole scheme was and is one of the great operations of Divine Providence. This is to me more and more developed every year, and must be to every unprejudiced mind or eye, which is favored with the knowledge of things as they exist in Liberia or on the Western Coast of Africa. Civilization is extending its gracious influence along the coast more and more every year, and also penetrating the interior to an immense distance. There are more natives than emigrants from the United States and other countries, who speak the English language. Almost every day new fields are opening up for missionary operations, and it can be plainly seen that God is preparing the way for a great and glorious revival of religion in Africa. Two natives have entered the Liberia Annual Conference this year, one of whom I brought in from the interior when he was only eight years of age. Others are occupying lower stations in the Church. So far, our labor is not in vain.

And a great deal is being done in the way of civilization by the individual families of Liberia; for there are from one to twenty native children and adults, almost, in every family in Liberia. They are with us in Church and State, around the Sacrament Table and at the family altar: they are speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, and worshipping the same GOD with ourselves; and

it is the pride of our best citizens to elevate them to a seat in their social circles.

The Congoes brought into this Republic by the United States squadron, at first created some little excitement with some of our citizens, but the course adopted by the United States Agent, Rev. John Seys, in placing them in the families of the citizens, as far as it was practicable, has banished all their fears, and seems to work gloriously. Numbers of the children are attending Sabbath schools and public service every Sabbath, and are learning rapidly. To me this is another evidence of the workings of Divine Providence.

I was happy to have the honor of taking a part in the arduous labors, with my old friend Mr. Seys, in his disposition of the great number of these recaptives which were placed under his care. Mrs. Seys, wife of the Rev. John Seys, has distinguished herself in assisting her husband in taking care of the miserable thousands which were placed here. Her labors have been astonishing to all, and one could be led to believe that God had sent her here for the special crisis. The noble act of the United States Congress in their very liberal appropriation, has enabled this Government and its citizens to bestow upon these miserable sufferers that care which their condition demands:—all of which I hope will work to the glory of God and the up-building of our down-trodden race.

I cannot close this very short communication without some expression in relation to yourself and the great work in which you so long have been engaged; and it is my firm belief that there will be many to rise up in the Day to come and call you blessed. Your labors in this good work have been and are such as will win for you laurels which Angels might covet:—you having been among the first to advocate the great scheme of Colonization.

We have had another visit from our old and tried friend, Mr. Hall; we are always glad to see him. I have to close, and leave much unsaid that I wish to say; but I will save it for the next time.

With much respect, I remain your most humble servant in Christ,

B. R. WILSON.

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Mr. H. W. DENNIS, Agent of the Society, writes to the Financial Secretary, under date of Monrovia, February 28, 1861:

“Yours by the *M. C. Stevens* came duly to hand, and contents noted. A number of the emigrants went to Cape Palmas, and a family to Grand Bassa. One family stops at this place, and the remainder are located at Careysburg. The road is in progress, and may be completed before the return of the ship. The Government was pleased, after Dr. Hall’s arrival here, to contract for it with Dr. Daniel Laing, and not at a public auction. I am very glad, however, that the road is going on, and the prospect is fair that we will be able to use our wagon and cart upon it before the year is out.



"The two sugar mills have been disposed of, as well as the four cauldrons. \* \* Quite a number of persons have requested me to order for them a small sugar mill and two boilers, just like the ones you sent this time, and to cost the same. Our people often call for the above articles, and some have requested me to order some for them. And now, since they have so many Congoes to help them work, their calls are more frequent and urgent."

Also, from Mr. J. H. DENNIS, dated Careysburg, February 20, 1861:

"Many who were expected by the last arrival to come here, were persuaded to go with those who came out for Sinou and Cape Palmas, which lessened our number to twenty-four. Though few in number, they are a great addition to our settlement, and will become good citizens, having been very industrious since their arrival in cleaning their lands and erecting their houses. Two families have moved into their houses this month, and three or four more expect to move within two weeks. There have been no deaths up to this date, and but little sickness. I hope they will suffer less than the previous company. The Cuthbert family are getting along as well as could be expected."

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*From J. H. Deputie.*

TRACY RECEPTACLE, ROBERTSPORT,  
February 12, 1861.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

\* \* \*

"We were once more greatly disappointed, on the arrival of the ship, by receiving no emigrants for our almost forsaken settlement. We hope, and look forward with blessed anticipation, that the day is not far distant when our little settlement shall flourish by the accession of emigrants, and the work of civilization be promoted; and not only that we but others around us may realize a glorious result. I respectfully solicit your attention to this momentous point, and hope that you will use your influence towards the promotion of our settlement, and let us have a few more people among us, and see what can be done towards opening settlements up the rivers that surround us.

\* \* \*

The recaptives are now in the hands of this Government, which is to carry out the agreement of the Society and the U. S. Government, and of which you will shortly hear.

"While the recaptives were under the auspices of the Society, they attended school under my supervision, and I am glad to say I could report progress. At the expiration of my last quarter, many of them could read in primary readers and spell in two, three and four letters. You will perceive by the roll containing their names and ages, that they are mostly young, which renders their minds



more susceptible of receiving instruction. The Echoites are doing well, and of the twenty-five that came to this place none have died.

"In conclusion, I would recommend to you the necessity of having the Receptacle reshingled, as the rains will soon commence and the house is in a very leaky condition." \* \*

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*From Nathaniel Brooks.*

"MT. TUBMAN, CAPE PALMAS, *January 1, 1861.*

"REVEREND SIR:

"I received your letter on the 16th ult., which found me in good health: I hope that these few lines when they reach you may find you the same. I feel thankful for your continuation of correspondence. When I read your letter I was astonished to hear of the unbelief of my colored friends.

"Our crops are prosperous for the ensuing year, and great tranquillity prevails at present. There is a great revival in the Methodist Church.

"I will send you twelve canes, in the care of Dr. Hall; please walk with one of them yourself, and please give one to Mr. ———, and distribute the others to the rest of the Patriarchs of the Society.

"The Episcopal Mission has built a house up the Cavalla River, about eighty or ninety miles distant. It is a beautiful river, and I think it would make an excellent settlement for emigrants, as it is well timbered, mountainous and healthy. There is room enough here to accommodate thousands of my colored friends.

"I have been in this country so long, that I expect the people of Georgetown and Washington think that I am dead; but tell them that I am well, and doing well, and invite all to come. Please send me a journal occasionally."

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EXTRACTS FROM MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

The *Liberia Herald* of December 5, 1860, says:

We publish in this number the Message of the President, delivered to-day to the Legislature, which convened on the 3d instant. The Message was listened to attentively by a full house; and it seemed that there was general satisfaction with the views and policy contained in it. We hope the Legislature will give to each subject contained in the Message that consideration which its importance demands.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

\* \* \* \*

Your last and highly commendable short session afforded me the necessary time to have prosecuted, before the termination of the dry season, the purpose which I signified to you in my last annual message, "of effecting, during the last dry season, a demolition of the barricades of some of our aborigines, especially at Cape Mount and New Cess; and of establishing peace among them, as far as could be, on a permanent basis." I am pleased to say, that my expectations were more than met, without the least hostile demonstration; and the fruits have been eminently manifested in the unusual and profitable increase of our commerce during the past year.

There are one or two chiefs living in the interior, some distance north of Cape Mount, whose misunderstandings remain yet to be adjusted, which, for want of time, could not be attended to last dries. But as they are anxious for government interposition, and have sent several solicitations, I apprehend no difficulty in having them all arranged early in the dries, provided the Superintendent at Robertsport shall not have previously succeeded. In fact, though there are some minor misunderstandings among several clans along the coast, yet the only case that seems to have particularly assumed such an aspect as now to require prompt action on the part of this government, is the misunderstanding and hostile relations subsisting between the *Po River* and *Padae people*, living thirty or forty miles to the northwest of Cape Palmas, to which, and especially the obligations of the government to the latter, growing out of treaty stipulations, I have more than once invited your attention. The efforts of which I made mention in my last annual message, that were being employed by the Superintendent of Maryland County, and the bright prospect he then had of success in adjusting the difficulties between those tribes, (the former having promised to remove to their own domain,) have all proved abortive; and I am informed that the impression of the leading men of that County is that nothing short of the employment of force will effect the object, which they regard as indispensable. I have therefore to request, that if what you may learn in addition on this subject, from the representatives from that County now present, be such as to justify it, you will authorize the coercive removal of the aggressors, and that you make appropriation sufficient for employing the requisite military force.

Should you deem it necessary to employ a force for the purpose aforesaid, it will no doubt be the means also of quieting two or three factious tribes in that vicinity, and of putting an effectual stop to the cruel, heathenish practice of administering the poison of saucy wood, which still obtains among some of the aborigines living in the vicinity of our settlements in that County. Several cases of a most revolting nature occurred this year, for which the perpetrators should be punished. The time has come when such homicidal practices by natives living (at least) within the vicinity of our settlements, should be promptly checked. If this government has the right and power to stop it, (which I presume no one will deny,) then it becomes a moral

duty, and the neglect of such a duty involves moral delinquency and national guilt.

I am gratified to be able to state, that this new Representative Hall, commenced the latter part of last year, is now completed, at a cost of \$4,389, and is acknowledged to be the best public building in the Republic. The second story has been laid off into commodious public offices, which saves the expense of the rent of two buildings for that purpose, to which government was previously subjected. \* \* \*

The spirit of agricultural industry has increased most encouragingly. Several of the leading articles of domestic provisions have never in the history of Liberia been more abundant and cheap, than they were the last, and have been the present year. And the production of exportable articles by our civilized communities this year, will be more than two hundred per cent. in advance of the preceding year. It affords me pleasure to say that the National Fair, instituted a few years ago by your patriotism and wisdom, has, as was but reasonable to suppose, largely contributed to the industrial interest of the Republic. It is an institution which every intelligent patriot will ever duly appreciate; an institution in which the great masses—particularly the laboring classes of our citizens—take the liveliest interest, because they regard it particularly as *their own*; one at which they can (though occupying an humble position in life) honorably demonstrate their manliness and patriotism, by an exhibition of samples of what they are doing, not only for the comfort of themselves and families, but also for the substantial prosperity of Liberia. And I cordially endorse the very judicious and patriotic sentiment of the respected chairman of the intelligent Adjudicating Committee of the last Fair,—“*That every cent expended on the National Fair yields to Liberia a thousand fold.*” Much is due to several warm friends of Liberia in the United States, for contributing so liberally in facilitating the development of the productive industry of this Republic, by the timely supply of machinery, &c., &c., on very accommodating terms. \* \* \*

I have already intimated that there has been a manifest increase during the year in our commerce, at an advance of nearly fifty per cent. over the preceding year. This has arisen from the increased production by our aborigines, as well as civilized communities. While the former have unusually devoted themselves to the production of palm oil, dye-woods, cotton cloths, &c., the latter have been equally diligent in the production of sugar, syrup, molasses and coffee. And though the quantity may as yet be regarded as comparatively small, yet the annual increase is very encouraging. And if government should continue to be so fortunate in its efforts for the preservation of peace and the suppression of the slave trade among the aborigines, there is no doubt that their devotion to legitimate industrial pursuits will most gratifyingly increase with each succeeding year.

By reference to statistics in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that more than fifty per cent. of the commerce of this Republic is carried on with the United States of America. Considering that Liberia is the offspring of American

benevolence, and the fact that we have brought with us to these shores the language, religion, and to some extent the customs and manners of that people, it were natural to suppose that the avenues to the development of our commerce, so far as foreign instrumentality was expected to operate, would first emanate from and lead to that country. And it cannot be denied that Liberia has striven earnestly, and struggled hard, during the entire length of time we have existed as a sovereign state, to establish and perpetuate that comity, that international and commercial intercourse of reciprocity, so indispensable for successfully promoting the commercial interest of the citizens of both nations. These efforts on the part of this government, instead of being seconded in a spirit of just reciprocity by that government, have, up to this date, been treated indifferently, if not contemptuously, either by silence to the appeals of this government, or by an indirect assurance, that while the administration of that government entertains the best feeling toward Liberia, and would be happy to do whatever it consistently can to promote our national interests, finds it impracticable and impolitic, in the present agitated state of that country on the all-absorbing "*peculiar institution*" question, to treat with us fully as a sovereign state, or even to temporarily regulate the commercial intercourse of the citizens of the two countries, under the act of Congress which invests the President of that Republic with the prerogative, in the absence of treaties subsisting with any government, to admit and treat the citizens and vessels of such nation, within the jurisdiction of the United States, on terms of reciprocity.

It is for you to determine at this session, if after its close it can be regarded any longer as politic, or even just, for this government to accord such commercial privileges to citizens of the United States, as are accorded to citizens of the most favored nations with which we have treaties of friendship and commerce, based upon principles of reciprocity, when the United States Government refuses to accord to us similar privileges. Can this government any longer, in justice to itself, to its citizens, and to those nations with which we have treaties of reciprocity, consistently recognize the pursuit of such a policy of commercial intercourse with the United States as virtually prevents our citizens, in their own vessels, from profitably participating in the commerce of that country, and throws open our ports and line of sea coast to the citizens and ships of that nation, for an unrestricted and profitable trade within the jurisdiction of this Republic?

Infant and feeble nation as we are, and emanating from them, it was to be expected that the magnanimity of that government would have voluntarily consented to accord to us, in our struggle for national life amidst great difficulties, commercial privileges more favorable than those received from us. It is impossible for Liberian merchants, in their own vessels, to succeed in honest competition in the United States, under the great pressure of existing discriminating duties.

\* \* \* \* \*

Agreeably to your resolution, approved January 14, 1860, a contract for one year has been entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the owners of the steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, to go into



effect the 1st of January proximo, for monthly, and when practicable, semi-monthly, cruises from this port to the river San Pedro, touching at the ports of entry and the principal intermediate points, each trip up and down the coast, to convey the mails, also government officers, troops and property, when required, and to assist in guarding our line of coast against infractions of the navigation, commerce and revenue laws of this Republic, and especially the revival of the nefarious slave trade. I will not here attempt to enumerate the items of service stipulated to be rendered, as a copy of the contract, if desired, will be transmitted to you. In consideration of the service stipulated to be rendered, the government has agreed to pay them the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; government reserving to itself the privilege of abrogating the contract, provided the line of British Mail Steamers should, at any time during the year, cease to touch at Cape Palmas. The *Quail* will be kept, during the year, cruising for the same purpose, mostly between this port and Shebar, our northwestern boundary. This has become highly necessary, since the vigilance and late success of American cruisers, in making captures on the south coast have resulted in the attempt to revive that piratical traffic, *the slave trade*, on our coast.

On the 2d of November, and within four hours after the receipt of the despatch from Mr. Superintendent Stryker, of Cape Mount, informing me of the fact. I despatched the *Quail* to Gallinas and Solyma, in search of a slaver reported to have been cruising off those notorious slave marts of past days, and had been seen for a week or more, running into land each afternoon and going to sea in the morning. The *Quail* was ordered to call *via* Cape Mount, and take up Mr. Superintendent Stryker to Gallinas and Solyma, whom I had instructed to land and visit the chiefs, of whom and the places at which it was reported slaves were being accumulated; and to gather all the information he could as to the fact, and to threaten the chiefs with severe punishment if a slave was permitted to be shipped from that region. The Superintendent had interviews with the principal chiefs: Prince Manna, of Gallinas, professed to know nothing about the slaver, except from report. He said that he had permitted none to land or operate in Gallinas territory. The chiefs of Solyma acknowledged that a number of doubloons had been landed from the vessel, which had proceeded to the leeward to be back in a week or two; but that they never intended to pay a farthing of the money they had received; that they never intended a slave to be shipped off from there, because they knew it would bring on them a chastisement by this government. The Superintendent learned that some few Spaniards had been landed from the vessel and were on shore, secreted up some of the rivers, and he reported to me soon after the result of his mission.

I immediately, under date of 12th November, wrote to Prince Manna, in positive terms, that he *was* implicated in the matter, and his pleading ignorance amounted to nothing; that the Spaniards, and such slaves, if any, as may have been accumulated, must be given up to the Commissioner; and in the event of his refusing to do so,



or allowing a slave to be shipped off from that region, he would be severely punished, and perhaps driven entirely out of that country by a military force, which this government would feel compelled, in such case, to employ. \* \* \*

That part of our coast shall be diligently guarded, especially until that vessel has been either captured or left our coast. And Prince Manna and other chiefs will be held accountable for any implication or delinquency in the present as well as future cases. He must be taught, by whatever means will prove most effectual, the obligations of allegiance he is under to this government. Had the affair not occurred within a few days of your session, I would have sent up a sufficient force and brought those Spaniards down. My reason for presenting this matter in detail to you, is simply that you may be cognizant of a case that may be attempted to be repeated within the jurisdiction of this Republic more than once within the next twelve months, and to invite your attention to the propriety of making a sufficient appropriation, and authorizing the raising of a sufficient force, military or otherwise, in the rainy or dry season, for the purpose of demanding and arresting such pirates in future, upon a moment's warning of Liberia's soil being polluted by such incarnate demons. Prompt, and when necessary, summary action on shore, both with the chiefs and foreign slavers, will be the only effectual means of causing a cessation of future piratical visits to our coast.

I have repeatedly invited the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of providing a criminal code of laws for this Republic. Until within the last eighteen months, the criminal law of England, so far as was applicable to our republican form of government, was in general use. But since that period it has been decided by the judges that the criminal law of England is not enforceable in this Republic, since there is no existing statute adopting it as a part of our laws.

The House of Representatives did, in 1858, adopt a resolution, appointing three gentlemen to draft a criminal code; but the resolution being the exclusive action of the House, could not be regarded as law, and consequently the gentlemen designated declined serving. It will greatly endanger the security of life, property and liberty, in this Republic, to defer this matter any longer. I recommend the immediate adoption of the criminal law of the United States, or of England, so far as applicable to our condition—at least until a criminal code can be drafted, for which I hope you will make provision without delay.

The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, commencing from the Declaration of Independence, up to your last session, have been, during the year, corrected and legibly transcribed, in excellent substantial books, in conformity to your resolution, approved February 24, 1859, authorizing and requesting the same. I shall be pleased to have you appoint a committee for their inspection.

I shall transmit to you, in a day or two, a communication from the State Department, inviting your attention to the equal, if not paramount, propriety of authorizing an immediate transcription, in permanent books, of the old Colonial records and documents of interest,

which will embrace a period of about a quarter of a century. Those records have been, for years, in a very shattered condition, and will, in a few more years, be entirely lost to us, if not transcribed very soon; the loss of which would be deeply lamented throughout the future of Liberia. \* \* \*

Nothing to my knowledge has occurred during the year, to interrupt the tranquility of our foreign relations. In view of the great anxiety and expense to which this infant State was subjected, (at least for three or four years,) immediately after the Declaration of our Independence, which trouble and expense grew mainly, if not entirely, out of misrepresentations made to foreign governments, respecting the policy of this infant State in matters which affected the interest of their citizens, I have striven earnestly during my entire administration to prevent, as far as I could, even the possibility of misrepresentation; and I am pleased to say, that excepting the misstatements in the Regina Cœli's case, which have been long since corrected, and the policy and character of this government satisfactorily vindicated, this government has succeeded in its cherished desire.

No honorable means will be neglected during my future administration to cultivate, strengthen and perpetuate the most friendly feelings in our foreign relations; and if I should be thwarted, it will only be by a well studied plan of mischievous misrepresentation, which may be for a time beyond my control.

I feel unwilling to close this communication without an allusion to the sad loss Liberia has sustained during the year, in the death of the Hon. A. D. Williams, ex Vice President of this Republic, and at the time of his death Superintendent at Robertsport; as also of the Hon. ex Senator John Hanson, Senator M. A. Rand, of Grand Bassa County, and Hon. Judge Hansford, of Sinou County. The loss of those faithful and patriotic public servants is very severely felt in Liberia. In fact, the rapid passing away annually of our leading men, would almost depress us beyond endurance, if we were not so encouragingly relieved by the brilliant genius, and the moral and patriotic characteristics, manifested by a respectable number of the young men, either born or raised up among us, who, I have no doubt, will by the blessing of a benign Providence, be fully prepared, in due time, to occupy our places, and acquit themselves honorably and creditably as public functionaries.

I close this communication, gentlemen, with the assurance that you shall have my cordial co-operation, as far as may be required, in the discharge of the duties of this session.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Monrovia, December 5, 1860.*

The *Liberia Herald* of December 19, 1860, publishes the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society of October 25th, on the subject of the Recaptured Africans, and says, in relation to the visit of the bearer of these proceedings to the Government of Liberia, Dr. JAMES HALL:

DOCTOR JAMES HALL, of Baltimore, than whose name none other stands more prominent on the long list of Liberia's foreign friends, is at this time paying us a visit. The Doctor is an old, thoroughly tried and well proved friend of Liberia. He has ever evinced an unswerving energy, as well in the organizing and founding of measures tending to promote Liberia's welfare, as a sterling zeal in carrying forward and promoting every possible plan aiming at her real interest. This character, so worthily deserved, is universally accorded to the Doctor by the entire Liberian public.

The name of Dr. James Hall will occupy no small place in the future history of Liberia. Thirty years the Doctor has been variously and most intimately connected with Liberia and Liberian affairs.

The Resolutions copied in another column of this present issue, will give information as to the ostensible object of the Doctor's present visit to us; thus, although now the evening of his days draws upon him, he is still actively giving himself to his cherished cause—the interest of Liberia.

The Doctor is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Caroline, who, as also the Doctor, is in feeble health, and visits this climate with the hope of improving. We wish for them both a full realization of this hope.

From the *Herald* of the same date we select the following articles:

REV. E. W. BLYDEN intends paying a visit to his mother and family in his native place, St. Thomas, West Indies. Mr. Blyden will probably leave in the next month's mail steamer, and will spend a short time in visiting some of the principal parts of England, before going to the West Indies. He will also visit the Canadas and the United States. The Presbyterian Church here have commissioned Mr. B. a delegate to the General Assembly to be held in Philadelphia in May next.

WE have been informed that the Rev. E. W. Stokes has received a call from the Episcopal Church in the United States, inviting him to go to Hayti to take part in the organization of an independent Episcopal Diocese, intended to be established there.

DEATH.—Rev. H. Green, *Sinou*. By the Seth Grosvenor we have received the sad intelligence of the demise of the Rev. Hezekiah Green, within the month, minister in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church in *Sinou*. Mr. Green died of consumption, from which he had been suffering for several years.

From the same paper, of January 2, 1861, we copy the following:

PRINCE MARMORA, or BOATSWAIN.—This chief, after a lapse of five years, has made another visit to our capital; arriving here on the 29th ult., he immediately waited on the President and made known the object of his visit. From

this same chief we procured some of our allies in the Sinou war, and his present visit, also, is in some way connected with aiding the Government in carrying out its purposes. Marmora was sent as a deputy by a number of chiefs in the interior, to confer with this Government in reference "to keeping the path open," to the interior, and to obtain the promise of the Government to assist him in procuring property that may be fraudulently brought away by his subjects, and also to provide that subjects committing other crimes be not allowed to escape justice. The chief is followed by a retinue exceeding one hundred; of which his band, composed of five horns, (four of ivory and one of wood,) two drums, and three cymbals, with several vocal singers to accompany the cymbals, forms a part. The chief is noble in appearance, although not as tall as many of his subjects. When visiting, either on business of State or privately, he is accompanied, not by his whole retinue, but only his principal officers, and his demeanor is in accordance with the dignity of his position. The last was a year for the visits of princes, and Liberia has had her share of the visits.

**THE DINNER.**—To-day we were present at a dinner given by our fellow-citizen, Dr. S. F. McGill, at his residence; there were many gentlemen of high standing present; and it is easy to imagine our glad surprise when, on entering the reception room, we saw the Chief of whom we have just spoken, Marmora, present also. At the table there was a toast drank in honor of the Chief, who replied in English, in a very appropriate manner. The presence of the Chief seemed to have given the guests as much pleasure as the good things under which the table (and some of the guests afterwards) groaned. We were delighted with this feature of the dinner, and the attempt to pay honor to our princely visitor was suggested by a noble idea. The dinner was completed at 8 o'clock, and the company dispersed, all well pleased with the enjoyment of the day.

**THE "SARATOGA" AGAIN.**—We are pleased to announce the appearance in our harbor of this man-of-war. It has been sixteen or seventeen years since we first saw this vessel here, on her mission of assisting to break up the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. The Commander, Captain Taylor, who visited Liberia in the Cyane about twenty years ago, is the same good-hearted gentleman that he then was, and appears to be a man of determined energy and zeal. His officers, also, appear to be of the right kind. We wish for this vessel also the good fortune of gathering her "New Year's gift," in the capture of slavers.

*Officers of the U. S. Sloop of War Saratoga.*—Commander, Alfred Taylor; First Lieutenant, J. J. Guthrie; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Hayes; Third Lieutenant, J. S. Skerrett; Fourth Lieutenant, F. M. Ramsay; Surgeon, R. W. Jeffery; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Lindsay; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Master, H. H. Dalton; Marine Officer, 1st Lieut. H. B. Tyler; Midshipman, N. H. Farquhar; Carpenter, J. W. Stimson; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Boatswain, George Smith; Captain's Clerk, Benjamin R. Speckell; Paymaster's Clerk, F. G. Rowe; Master's Mates, Lewis Rogers, A. P. Matthews. Passengers, Lt. E. K. Owen, Lt. L. A. Beardslee.



Also, from the same, dated February 6, 1861:

**PADEE EXPEDITION.**—Agreeably to an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, authorizing the employment of an armed force to quell the rebellious movements of the Po River or Naffau Tribes, in Maryland County, a detachment from the First Regiment of 225 men, left this place on the 4th inst. under the command of Lieut. Col. Isaac Lawrence, for Harper, Maryland: this detachment will also be joined by 50 men from the Second Regiment at Bassa.

The troops went down on board of the Government Schooner Quail, the Steamer Seth Grosvenor, and the Schooner Randall. His Excellency President Benson accompanied the troops. Capt. S. C. Fuller, of the Johnson Guard, and the Hon. J. T. Gibson, Superintendent of Maryland County, will be Aids to His Excellency.

We wish for the expedition a highly successful issue.

**DEATH OF THE REV. E. P. RODGERS.**—We have learned, with deep regret, of the death of the Rev. E. P. Rodgers, at Cape Palmas, about the 19th ult.

Mr. Rodgers will be remembered as one of the three gentlemen who recently touched at this port, on board of Captain Alexander's vessel, on their way to prosecute the exploration in the Yoruba Country begun by Dr. Delany and Mr. Campbell, in behalf of the African Civilization Society. It was Mr. Rodgers who so agreeably entertained our townsmen on the evening of the 12th of December, in the M. E. Church, by the rehearsal of his Poem—"*A man's a man for a' that.*"

Mr. Rodgers and his co-travelers were awaiting the arrival of the packet at Cape Palmas.

During Mr. R.'s short stay at this place he expressed himself as deeply interested in our interest, and much attached to our people, who evinced great pleasure in welcoming and introducing him among all. We had the pleasure of his company on several occasions, and twice at our office, and discovered in him an appreciableness of character and ability.

We join our sympathies with his friends in his native land, in mourning his loss.

**THE M. C. STEVENS** returned to this port on the 3d inst., from the leeward. After a stay of from three to four weeks, she will leave for the United States.

**DR. HALL, AND THE SINOUE RIVER FALLS.**—During the stay of the Stevens, upward bound, at Sinou, Dr. Hall paid two visits to the Sinou River Falls or Rapids; first as a visit of curiosity, and second, in order to be with and assist Superintendent Morris in selecting, laying out, and making general arrangements for the new settlement, designed to be made there by this Government, to which the recaptives now at Sinou are to be transferred.

**LOWER BUCHANAN.**—Bishop Payne, writing of Lower Buchanan, (Fishtown, Bassa,) calls it the "*Finest Port in Liberia,*" and regrets that it is "*going rapidly to decay.*" We endorse both sentiments.

**CAPE PALMAS.**—We extract the following from the "Cavalla Messenger" for November last:

Business is brisk as yet here; the oil season is now coming on, and we look



soon to see long lines of native caravans of rice and oil. If cotton could be one of our staples also, how soon would we command a large trade all along our coast! God speed the day when all our farmers will look to the raising of cotton in Liberia.

We copy from the *Herald* of February 20th, the following notice of the death of Mrs. BENSON:

“ Yet mourn her not—the voice of wo  
 Befits not this, her triumph-hour;  
 Let Sorrow's tears no longer flow,  
 For life eternal is her dower!  
 Freed from the earth's corrupt control,  
 The trials of a world like this,  
 Joy! for her disembodied soul  
 Drinks at the fount of perfect bliss!”

At 8 o'clock, A. M., 16th inst., at the Mansion House, after considerable illness, died Mrs. Nancy Benson, the wife of His Excellency President Benson. As soon as the news of her death was heard, the public offices were closed, and the doors draped in mourning. The flags in town and on the vessels in harbor were half-masted the rest of the day. The funeral ceremonies commenced on the 17th, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock. Previous to that time, the flags in the town and the harbor were again half-masted. A large concourse of citizens were present, officers of Government, and foreign Consuls.

The religious ceremonies at the Mansion were conducted by Revs. Thomas Fuller, B. R. Wilson, and G. W. Gibson; after which, the Mayor of the city, Hon. B. V. R. James, formed the procession in the following order:

1. The Clergy; 2. The Physicians; 3. The Foreign Consuls;
4. The Members of the Cabinet;
5. Pall-Bearers. } CORPSE. } Pall-Bearers.
6. Family of Deceased; 7. Ladies' Benevolent Society;
8. Officers of the General Government and City Council;
9. Citizens in general.

This long procession moved in solemn order to the grave-yard; and the corpse was deposited near where sleep many of the pioneers of Liberia—to remain there until the trumpet of the archangel shall summon it to arise, and put on a glorious immortality.

The ladies of Monrovia showed their appreciation of the worth of this noble woman, in arranging the drapery of the house, of the corpse, and doing willingly whatever female hands could find to do: for which they have our sincere thanks, and through us, the thanks of the husband of the deceased.

It was sad, when on the morning of the 16th inst., at the Mansion House, Mrs. NANCY BENSON departed this life. It was sad, because we were so reluctant to part with her; and because we knew not that death would have so soon deprived us of such a friend. Mrs. Benson, in her last illness, as in most other cases of extreme sickness, was not favored with the presence of her husband; public duty—an inexorable master—had called him away. When on the morning of the 5th inst., he embarked with the troops for the seat of war, there was something that rested heavily on his mind, though he hoped for Mrs. Benson's recovery, from the signs of her improvement that were then manifest.

Mrs. Benson was in her fortieth year when she died; and for years she had been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church. From her earliest youth to

the grave, she was endued with a calm, holy spirit. Nothing of frivolity, nothing of vanity, was seen in her whole life. Her being seemed formed not for this world; for in the midst of the bustle of life, in prosperity and in adversity, in sickness and in health, she seemed as one unmoved by the affairs of life, (only so far otherwise as God required,) seeking something that was not to be found in the hollow joys of earth. Do we speak too much? Let her bitterest enemies testify to the truth of what we have said.

LECTURE.—On the evening of the 15th instant, at the Representative Hall, Rev. Alexander Crummell lectured on "*The English Language in Liberia.*" The subject was ably treated, and the discussion betrayed great depth of thought. After the lecture, it was resolved that the audience show their appreciation of the lecture by contributing an amount of money to be placed at the disposal of the lecturer. The sum of \$32.42 was subscribed. We are happy to see this appreciation of literary merit; not because wisdom can be purchased with money, or because money is a fair equivalent for literary attainments; but because this spirit of appreciation has been so long and so sadly wanting in Liberia; and because this want has tended, as much as any other cause, to stifle literary aspirations.

WE beg to repeat our request, made in the last number, that our friends will endeavor to procure and send us natural curiosities of Africa, for the Museum in the Exhibition at London early next year. We repeat the request, because the object aimed at in forming the African Aid Society, and in procuring in the Exhibition a place for its African Museum, is one that deserves and demands the furtherance of every friend of the African Races. We hope Liberians will not be the last to manifest an interest in such matters.

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#### AFRICA.

(*From the Missionary Advocate.*)

Rev. Bishop BRUNS writes from Cape Palmas under date of January 13, 1861. The Conference is in session there. He says:

"Our Conference is progressing with great harmony and an unusual measure of the Divine presence. We have taken four preachers on trial (two are natives,) and one by letter, into full connection."

The natives are Charles A. Pitman and John C. Lowrie.

*A British Nobleman distributing Bibles in Africa.*—We quote from a letter in the Christian Instructor:

"A most interesting fact is that a British nobleman, Lord Haddo, recently become the Earl of Aberdeen by the death of his father, the late prime minister of England, has been for some months personally engaged in this work. He is now up the Nile, accompanied by his wife, with a colporteur on his boat, and expecting to go as high up as Nubia, and perhaps to the White Nile. We have on our boat a box of Bibles, which the missionaries are sending to him as an additional supply. The pasha, in compliment to Lord Aberdeen's high position, furnishes him with one of his own boats, and with such a firman as of course gives him great facilities in carrying out his plans. Let us thank God that he puts it into the heart of such a man to be a Bible distributor among the poor ignorant children of Africa."

*From Bayard Taylor's Journey to Central Africa.*

## THE COUNTRIES OF SOUDAN.

"The land of the Shukorees and the Hallengas, lying on both sides of the Atbara, is called *Belad el Takka*. Dr. Reitz visited it during the summer of 1851, in company with the military expedition under Moussa Bey, and travelled for three or four weeks through regions where no European had been before him.

"Leaving the town of Shendy, he travelled eastward for nine days over unbroken plains of grass, abounding with gazelles and hyenas, to a village called Goz Radjeb, on the Atbara River. This belongs to the Shukorees, against whom the expedition was in part directed. He then crossed the river, and travelled for two or three weeks through a broken mountain country, inhabited by the wandering races of the Hallengas and Hadendoas. The mountains, which were from two to three thousand feet in height, were crested with walls of naked porphyry rock, but their lower slopes were covered with grass and bushes, and peopled by myriads of apes. Between the ranges were many broad and beautiful valleys, some of which were inhabited. Here the vegetable and animal world was far richer than on the Nile. The Consul was obliged to follow the movements of the expedition, and therefore could not trace out any regular plan of exploration. After seeing just enough to whet his curiosity to penetrate further, Moussa Bey returned to Goz Radjeb. His route then followed the course of the Atbara, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to the town of Sofie, on the Abyssinian frontier. The river, which is a clear and beautiful stream, has a narrow border of trees and underwood, and flows in a winding course through a region of low, grassy hills. By using the water for irrigation, the country, which is now entirely uncultivated, might be made very productive. The Shukorees possess immense herds of camels, and a *hegin*, or trained dromedary, which the Consul purchased from them, was one of the strongest and fleetest which I saw in Africa.

"Near Sofie the savannas of grass give place to dense tropical forests, with a rank undergrowth which is often impenetrable. Here, in addition to the lion and leopard, which are common to all Soudan, the expedition saw large herds of the elephant and rhinoceros. The woods were filled with birds of brilliant plumage, and the vegetable world was rich and gorgeous beyond description. The Consul remained but a short time here, and then travelled westward to the town of Abou-Harass on the Blue Nile, visiting on the way a curious isolated mountain, called Djebel Attesh. Near Abou-Harass are the ruins of an ancient Christian town, probably dating from the fourth or fifth century, about which time Christianity, previously planted in Abyssinia, began to advance northward towards Nubia. The Consul obtained from the Governor of Abou-Harass three iron crosses of a peculiar form, a number of beads which had belonged to a rosary, and a piece of incense—all of which were found in removing the

bricks used to build the Pasha's palace and other edifices in Khartoum. The room which I occupied during my stay in Khartoum was paved with the same bricks. These remains are in curious contrast with the pyramids of Meroe and the temples of Mesowurat. The Christian and Egyptian Faiths, advancing towards each other, almost met on these far fields.

The former kingdom of Sennaar included the country between the two Niles—except the territory of the Shillooks—as far south as latitude  $12^{\circ}$ . It is bounded by Abyssinia on the east, and by the mountains of the savage Galla tribes, on the south. The *Djezeerah* (Island) *et Hoge*, as the country between the rivers is called, is for the most part a plain of grass. Towards the south, there are some low ranges of hills, followed by other plains, which extend to the unknown mountain region, and abound with elephants and lions. The town of Sennaar, once the capital of this region and the residence of its Meks or Kings, is now of little importance. It was described to me as a collection of mud huts, resembling Shendy. The Egyptian rule extends ten days' journey further, to Fazogl, where the fine timber in the mountains and the gold-bearing sands of Kasan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennaar, as well as Kordofan, Berber, and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Amhara, the principal Abyssinian kingdom. I was told that it is not difficult for merchants to visit the latter place, but that any one suspected of being a person of consequence is detained there and not allowed to leave again. I had a strong curiosity to see something of Abyssinia, and had I been quite sure that I should not be taken for a person of consequence, might have made the attempt to reach Gondar.

"Kordofan lies west of the White Nile, and consists entirely of great plains of grass and thorns, except in the southern part, where there is a mountain range called Djebel Dyer, inhabited by emigrants from Dongola. It is not more than two hundred miles in breadth, from east to west. Its capital, Obeid, lies in latitude  $13^{\circ}12'$  north, and is a mere collection of mud huts. Mr. Peterick, the English Vice-Consul for Soudan, to whom I had letters from Mr. Murray, the English Consul-General in Cairo, had taken up his residence in Obeid. The soil of Kordofan is sterile, and the water is considered very unhealthy for foreigners. Capt. Peel gave me such a description of its endless thickets of thorns, its miserable population and its devastating fevers, that I lost all desire to visit it. The Governor, Abd-el-Kader Bey, was in Khartoum, and Dr. Reitz intended making a journey through the country in company with him. There is a caravan route of twenty days between Obeid and Dongola, through a wild region called the Beyooda, or Bedjuda. A few degrees further north, it would be a barren desert, but here it is an alternation of *wadys*, or valleys, with ranges of porphyry mountains, affording water, trees, and sufficient grass for the herds of the wandering Arabs. It is inhabited by two tribes—the Kababish and the Howowect,—who differ strongly from the Arabs east of the Nile, in their appearance and



habits. The latter, by their superior intelligence and their remarkable personal beauty, still attest their descent from the tribes of Hedjaz and Yemen. The tribes in the western desert are more allied to the Tibboos, and other tenants of the Great Zahara. The caravans on this road are exposed to the danger of attacks from the negroes of Dar-Fur, who frequently waylay small parties, murder the individuals and carry off the camels and goods.

“The great kingdom of Dar-Fur offers a rich field for some future explorer. The extensive regions it incloses are supposed to furnish the key to the system of rivers and mountain chains of Central Africa. Through the fear and jealousy of its rulers, no stranger has been allowed to pass its borders, since the visit of Mr. Browne, half a century ago. Of late, however, the relations between the Egyptian rulers in Soudan and the Sultan of Dar-Fur have been quite amicable, and if nothing occurs to disturb this harmony, there is some hope that the ban will be removed. Lattif Pasha informed me that he had written to the Sultan on behalf of Capt. Peel, who wished to pass through Dar-Fur and reach Bornou. He had at that time received no answer, but it had been intimated, unofficially, that the Sultan would reply, giving Capt. Peel permission to enter the country and travel in it, but not to pass beyond it. There is an almost continual war between the Sultans of Bornou and Dar-Fur, and the Pasha was of the opinion that it would be impossible to traverse Africa from east to west, in the line of those states.

“A circumstance occurred lately, which may help to open Dar-Fur to Europeans. The Sittih (Lady) Sowakin, the aunt of Sultan Adah, the present monarch of that kingdom, is a zealous Moslem, and lately determined to make a pilgrimage to the grave of the Prophet. She arrived in Khartoum in August, 1851, attended by a large retinue of officers, attendants and slaves, and after remaining a few days descended the Nile to El Mekheyref, crossed the Desert to Sowakin, on the Red Sea, and sailed thence for Djidda, the port of Mecca. During her stay Lattif Pasha was exceedingly courteous to her, introducing her to his wives, bestowing upon her handsome presents, and furnishing her with boats and camels for her journey. Dr. Reitz availed himself of the occasion to make the people of Dar-Fur better acquainted with Europeans. All the Frank residents assembled at his house, in Christian costume, and proceeded to the residence of the Lady Sowakin. They found her sitting in state, with two black slaves before her on their hands and knees, motionless as sphinxes. On each side stood her officers and interpreters. She was veiled, as well as her female attendants, and all exhibited the greatest surprise and curiosity at the appearance of the Franks. The gifts they laid before her—silks, fine soaps, cosmetics, bon-bons, &c.—she examined with childish delight, and when the Consul informed her that the only object of the Europeans in wishing to enter Dar-Fur was to exchange such objects as these for gum and elephants’ teeth, she promised to persuade Sultan Adah to open his kingdom to them.

“The next day her principal officers visited the Consul’s house, and spent a long time examining its various wonders. The pictures,



books and furniture filled them with astonishment, and they went from one object to another, like children, uttering exclamations of surprise and delight. What most startled them was a box of lucifer matches, which was entirely beyond their comprehension. They regarded the match with superstitious awe, and seemed to consider that the fire was produced by some kind of magic. Their relation of what they saw so excited the curiosity of the Lady Sowakin, that she came on the following day, with her women. She was no less astonished than her attendants had been, but was most attracted by the Consul's large mirror. She and her women spent half an hour before it, making gestures, and unable to comprehend how they were mimicked by the reflected figures. As she was unacquainted with its properties, she threw back her veil to see whether the image would show her face. The Consul was standing behind her, and thus caught sight of her features; she was black, with a strongly marked but not unpleasant countenance, and about forty-five years of age. He had a breakfast prepared for the ladies, but on reaching the room the attendants all retired, and he was informed that the women of rank in Dar-Fur never eat in the presence of the men. After they had finished the repast, he observed that they had not only partaken heartily of the various European dishes, but had taken with them what they could not eat, so that the table exhibited nothing but empty dishes. When they left, the Lady reiterated her promise, and added that if the Consul would visit Dar-Fur, the Sultan would certainly present him with many camel-loads of elephants' teeth, in consideration of his courtesy to her.

“To the westward of Dar-Fur, and between that country and Bornou, lies the large kingdom of Waday, which has never been visited by a European. I learned from some Kordofan merchants, who had visited the frontiers of Dar-Fur on their trading expeditions, that Sultan Adah had conquered a great part of Waday, and would probably soon become involved in war with the Sultan of Bornou. It is said that there is in the country of Waday a lake called Fittre, which is a hundred and fifty miles in length, and receives several rivers. At the southwestern extremity of Dar-Fur, in lat. 6° N., there is a small country, called Fertit. I often heard it mentioned by the Ethiopian traders, one of whom showed me a snuff-box, which he had bought of a native of the country. It was made from the hard shell of a fruit about the size of an orange, with a stopper roughly wrought of silver. Almost the entire region south of lat. 10° N. and lying between the White Nile and the Gulf of Guinea, is unknown ground, and presents a rich field for future explorers.

“The difficulties and dangers which have hitherto attended the path of African discovery, are rapidly diminishing, and the time is not far distant when every mystery, hidden in the heart of that wonderful continent, will be made clear. Where a traveller has once penetrated, he smoothes the way for those who follow, and that superior intelligence which renders the brute creation unable to bear the gaze of a human eye, is the defence of the civilized man against the barbarian. Bruce, journeying from Abyssinia to Egypt, in the

year 1772, was beset by continual dangers, and even Burekhardt, in 1814, though successfully disguised as a Mussulman shekh, or saint, was obliged to keep his journal by stealth. At present, however, a Frank may travel in comparative safety, from Cairo to the borders of Dar-Fur and Abyssinia, while the White Nile and its tributaries afford avenues to the very heart of the unexplored regions beyond. The climate is the greatest obstacle in the way of discovery, and the traveller whose temperament is best adapted for the heats of the intertropical zone, possesses the best chance of success."

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EULOGY OF REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, ON THE REV. JOHN DAY,  
*Monrovia, 1859.*

This Eulogy was delivered in the Providence Baptist Church, Monrovia, and gave great satisfaction, which was expressed by a vote of thanks and a request for its publication. It is full of interesting facts, and just sentiments, honorable to the intellect and heart of Mr. Blyden, who has given a true and striking portrait of a patriotic citizen, an ardent philanthropist, and eminently faithful minister of Christ.

Mr. Day was born in North Carolina in 1797. Among the descendants of the great men of those times, he caught the flame of liberty and independence. He sighed for a land where his brethren could find deliverance from thralldom and degradation. When, as a skillful cabinet-maker, he had acquired a competency, says Mr. Blyden,

"It pleased the Great Head of the Church, by that mysterious influence whose operation is like the wind, blowing where it listeth, to transform his moral nature, and make him a child of God. He found himself, to use his own words when relating the wonderful transition, in a new world. He found himself with new feelings and new desires—new predilections and new antipathies. He must now, therefore, form new plans. He looked abroad upon the world, and his enlarged heart took in all mankind. He felt that he had a work to do. He felt that it was his duty, as he esteemed it his privilege, to exhort others to flee from that impending wrath from which, as a brand from the everlasting burnings, he had been plucked. He was strongly impressed with the conviction that he should devote himself to the important business of preaching the Gospel. Having enjoyed the advantages of a good English education, he entered through the recommendation of some friend, a theological class, whose reading was directed by Rev. Mr. Clopton, a Baptist minister of profound learning, skillful in the languages and an adept in metaphysi-

eal science. Standing foremost in the ranks of Baptist ministers at that time, Mr. Clopton was eminently fitted for the duties of preparing young men for the ministry; Rev. Dr. J. B. Jeter, of Richmond, Virginia, then quite a young man, also frequented Mr. Clopton's study. Mr. Clopton had paid close attention to the laws of the mind, and had great facility in explaining difficulties in religious experience, which at that time frequently troubled Mr. Day.

While pursuing his studies under Mr. Clopton, the Colony of Liberia, as an asylum for free persons of color, began to attract attention in that part of the country where he resided. No sooner had he heard of the place, than he at once made up his mind to cast in his lot with the people who, on these far-off shores, and in this insalubrious clime, were endeavoring to establish a home for themselves and their children. Coincident with the desire for a land of liberty, there was now a burning zeal to preach the gospel to the thousands of degraded Africans who roam these forests. He diligently applied himself to the work of preparation for the gospel ministry. \* \*

“Having sacrificed his property, he embarked in December of the year 1830, with a most amiable wife and four interesting children, for this land, which was so soon to be the grave of the affectionate group. He arrived in Liberia, and entered at once upon his sacred duties; pursuing the business of cabinet-making for his support, and preaching as often as opportunity offered. He had not been long in the land, before he saw his lovely companion stricken down by the relentless hand of death—a companion to whose charms and loveliness he was most keenly alive, and around whom the most ardent affections of his soul were so firmly entwined that the great depths of his heart seemed upheaved by the severance. Then, one after another, he saw his beloved offspring wrapped in the chilling embraces of the grim monster, and conveyed to the house appointed for all living; until his whole family melted away from him, and none were left to remind him of the scenes and associations of the past. There he stood all alone, in a new country, amid new scenes and associations,—there he stood, like some solitary oak in the dead of winter, stripped of its foliage, and exposed, dry and defenceless, to all the beatings of the northern storms. Finding himself in this grievous solitude, and entirely at a loss how to dispose of the sad and weary hours that hang so oppressively upon him, he abandoned himself to gloomy abstractions and melancholy reveries. This led to the supposition that there was some unhingement of his mental organization. But notwithstanding his deep afflictions he never murmured; was never disposed to abandon the field which he had chosen for the labors of his life. He had numerous inducements to return to the land of his birth. His relatives, in comfortable and respectable circumstances, urged him again and again to return. Several wealthy friends anxiously waited to welcome him. But he had put his hand to the plough, and he would not look back. \* \* \* \*

\* \* Here we see true Christian benevolence—the constraining love of Christ—the new, living, and all controlling principle implanted in every regenerate heart, rising superior to all

earthly interests, forsaking father and mother, and hazarding life itself, for the cause of Christ. Oh, in the heart of the Christian a deep and overflowing fountain has been opened, flowing out to all the world. There is not the wreck of humanity it will not pity; there is not an infected prison it will not enter; there is not a pestilential climate or an inhospitable region it will not visit; there is no peril of robbers, nor peril of the sea, nor peril of false brethren, nor hunger, nor thirst, it will not hazard in behalf of human redemption.'

"After Mr. Day had resided here for several years, a mission was established by the Northern Baptist Board of Missions, with which he became connected, and in the service of which, for a number of years, he was abundant in labors. The principal seat of the operations of that Board was in the county of Grand Bassa. Frequently have we sat and heard him recite for hours together the interesting and instructive incidents of those laborious, painful and hazardous tours which he repeatedly made for hundreds of miles into the interior, preaching and teaching the people. And there are now to be found, scattered all over that country, delightful fruits of his labors. Taking the city of Buchanan as a centre, and with a radius of sixty or seventy miles, describe a semi-circle, and there is no point to which you can go within that semi-circle where the name of John Day is not a household word; and at many points you will readily recognize precious evidences of his toils and efforts.

"Mr. Day subsequently became connected with the Southern Baptist Convention, who have established missions throughout Liberia, at Sierra Leone, and in Central Africa. For several years and up to the hour of his death, he filled the responsible position of Superintendent of their Missions in Liberia and at Sierra Leone, and prosecuted to the utmost of his ability the arduous duties of that station of trust."

Mr. Day was an ardent patriot, and fulfilled many public duties, as a counsellor, soldier, and Chief Justice; in the last position, he exhibited much ability. He was prominent among those who declared the Independence and laid the foundations of the Liberian Republic. In allusion to the energy of these Fathers of the Republic, Mr. Blyden exclaims:

"Let us emulate their noble actions. Let us not be content to live and die without doing something to ameliorate the condition of our down-trodden race. Oh, let us not be drones in the great hive of humanity!

"In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life;  
Be not like dumb driven cattle,  
Be ye heroes in the strife."

"But we must return from our digression. Not only was Mr. Day laborious and diligent in qualifying himself for the public duties which he was so frequently called upon to perform, but he assiduously



endeavored to fit himself for usefulness in the more private scenes of life. In that part of Liberia where he spent the greater portion of his time, there was seldom any physician, yet there were frequently cases among the people which needed medical attention. Mr. Day, therefore, gave himself, in addition to his numerous other studies, to the reading of medical works and to the study of the natural sciences, that he might fit himself for ordinary practice. He soon acquired a sufficient knowledge of pathological principles and of therapeutics to enable him to be a very useful practitioner among the poor of his neighborhood. He willingly went from house to house, administering relief to the sick, healing the diseases of the body, and endeavoring to bind up the wounds of the spirit. Not a little of his earnings was expended in unwearied services among the poor and afflicted. By his well-bred gentility, the cordiality of his manners, and his sympathy with their griefs, he won the esteem and love of all around him. The sick and the afflicted, the poor and needy, were satisfied that he was their friend; and in the very humblest of their tenements he was met with exhibitions of their warmest welcome. In these private and retired acts, we have the most complete demonstration of the greatness of his spirit.

“The drying of a single tear has more  
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.”

“We make a great mistake when we confine deeds of eminence to public scenes and magnificent occasions. It is often in the loneliness of a limited social or domestic circle, and in the discharge of the most common-place duty, that the greatest self-denial has to be exercised. Men in obscure stations, of whom the world never hears, may have hardest tasks to perform, and the greatest sacrifices to make, in the cause of God and religion. We should not lavish all our applause and admiration on such as stand foremost in the ranks of philanthropists, and whose names stand prominently forth as having done and suffered much to alleviate human suffering. We should not confine the honors of a true philanthropy to those who, in the sight, and amid the applauses of thousands, pour out of their abundance in the cause of charity. We conceive that he, who, sequestered from the gaze of the multitude ‘little and unknown,’ distributes daily and habitually of his earnings to satisfy the needs of an indigent neighborhood, is to the full as deserving as he whose thousands, abstracted from a large and constantly increasing heap, are bestowed in the vicinity of a newspaper office.”

We must conclude these extracts from this excellent address with one or two notices of the last hours of Mr. Day:

“This earnest desire for long life Mr. Day experienced; but only that he might exert himself for the glory of God and the benefit of his fellow men. Hence his activities were unceasing, under all circumstances of health or sickness, if he could only stir. We have frequently seen him wending his weary way to some church meeting

when, judging from his looks, he ought to have been in bed. And we have again and again seen his worn and feeble form in the school room, bending over some obtuse intellect, striving to impart an important idea, when he seemed to be in the last stage of debility. \* \* He was influenced by a deep conviction that he had a great deal to do and a short time to do it in. In his indefatigable exertions to serve his day and generation, he has left us a noble example.

“O think how, to his latest day  
When death, just hovering claimed his prey,  
With Palinure’s unaltered mood,  
Firm at his dangerous post he stood:  
Each call for needful rest repelled,  
With dying hand the rudder held,  
Till, in his fall, with fateful sway,  
The steerage of the realm gave way.”

“A few months previous to his last illness he seemed to have conceived a presentiment of the approach of his latter end. But he did not as usual express any desire to live. He seemed to have no fears at all of dying. He viewed death, and spoke of his own dissolution with perfect indifference—not indeed, with the indifference of the Stoic—but with the composure and unruffled calmness peculiar to the Christian.

“On Sunday, the 6th of February, he came, as was his custom, when able to walk, to this house, where a large and eager congregation was anxiously waiting to hear the words of wisdom and counsel which were wont to fall from his lips. He conducted the preliminary exercises with his usual ease and dignity; but alas! the ‘silver cord was loosed’ and his audience knew it not. When he arose to announce his text, he was seized with such weakness as rendered him wholly unable to proceed: having been taken home, he went to bed, but from that bed he rose no more. On the 15th of February his spirit was summoned to eternal realities. The last assembly he met on earth was an assembly of God’s people, with whom he was essaying to worship. In a few days after, his spirit mingled with that illustrious and noble army of martyrs, who

“—— Shine  
With robes of victory through the skies.”

“We know that he was not at all dismayed as he stood, conscious of approaching dissolution, on the very verge of eternity. Oh, no. But over its dark and untravelled vastness he cast a fearless eye; and, as he saw himself hastening

“—— to join  
The innumerable caravan, that moves  
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
He went not like the quarry slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon: but sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approached his grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

## DEATH OF JUDGE M'LEAN.

This eminent man has recently entered the eternal habitations of the Just. From a brief tribute to his character in the *New York Advocate and Journal*, we learn that he was a native of Morris County, New Jersey, that he was early distinguished for his talents, that he was admitted to the Bar at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1807, then but 22 years of age, that five years later he was elected to Congress, and gave his support to the Administration of Mr. Madison, that he was re-elected in 1814, that in 1816 he accepted a seat in the Supreme Court of Ohio, that in 1822 he was appointed by Mr. Monroe Commissioner of the General Land Office, and by the same Administration made Postmaster General in 1823. He was appointed by General Jackson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in 1830, and ably fulfilled the duties of this office to the day of his death. Judge McLean, throughout his long public career, commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Says the *Christian Advocate*:

"Full of history, of incident, and of philosophy, he was a most interesting companion; logical, impartial, and learned, he was an able judge; republican, temperate, clear in his political opinions, he was a favorite of the people; sober, yet fervent, considerate, yet trustful, strong in his ecclesiastical attachments, yet kind and catholic in his spirit, firm as a rock, yet humble as a little child, he was a model Christian.

"In early life he was skeptical; but it was his good fortune to marry a lady (a daughter of Dr. Edwards) who was a member of the M. E. Church, and through whose transparent life he daily read such beautiful 'epistles,' written by the spirit upon her loving heart, that his doubts were dissipated, and it needed only that his mind should be turned to the Scriptures in order to bring him to the feet of Jesus. There he sat for the rest of his life. He was never ashamed to own his Lord. He delighted to kneel though others stood; to speak, though others were silent; and to pray, though others were prayerless. His counsels, his spirit, and his example have been invaluable to our Church. Every where he was a pacificator; he mourned over the division of the Church; he advised compromise in regard to the property when division occurred; he lamented over our subsequent distractions, yet he never faltered in principle."

## VIEW OF OUR COUNTRY, BY AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

The Rev. J. BUSHNELL, a missionary of the American Board, writes from Fernando Po, West Africa, January 30, 1861:

"The intelligence which reached us by this mail, of the disunion movement in some parts of the South, causes us much solicitude. Our sins as a nation are many and aggravated, and if God should punish us by sore judgments, we could not complain. But He is merciful and gracious, and I trust, in answer to the prayers of His people, He may yet interpose to save us from disunion, and especially from the horrors of a bloody civil war. Let all the people of God humble themselves before Him, and trust implicitly to the same kind Providence that brought our fathers triumphantly through the revolutionary struggle, and has since so often interposed to save us from anarchy and ruin. Surely it is a time for all the wise and good to be active, vigilant, and importunate in prayer. I still trust that there is moral influence sufficient in our country to save it from the threatening evils. With anxiety we shall wait for our next mail, a month hence, hoping to have more peaceful news. We shall return to Gaboon in a few days, and resume our work, which was being attended with considerable encouragement when we left. We observed the second week in January as a time of special prayer, and we trust that in answer to prayer rich blessings may descend upon us."

## SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS. .

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the American Colonization Society have postponed the departure of the *Mary Caroline Stevens* for Liberia, until the 1st of November next.

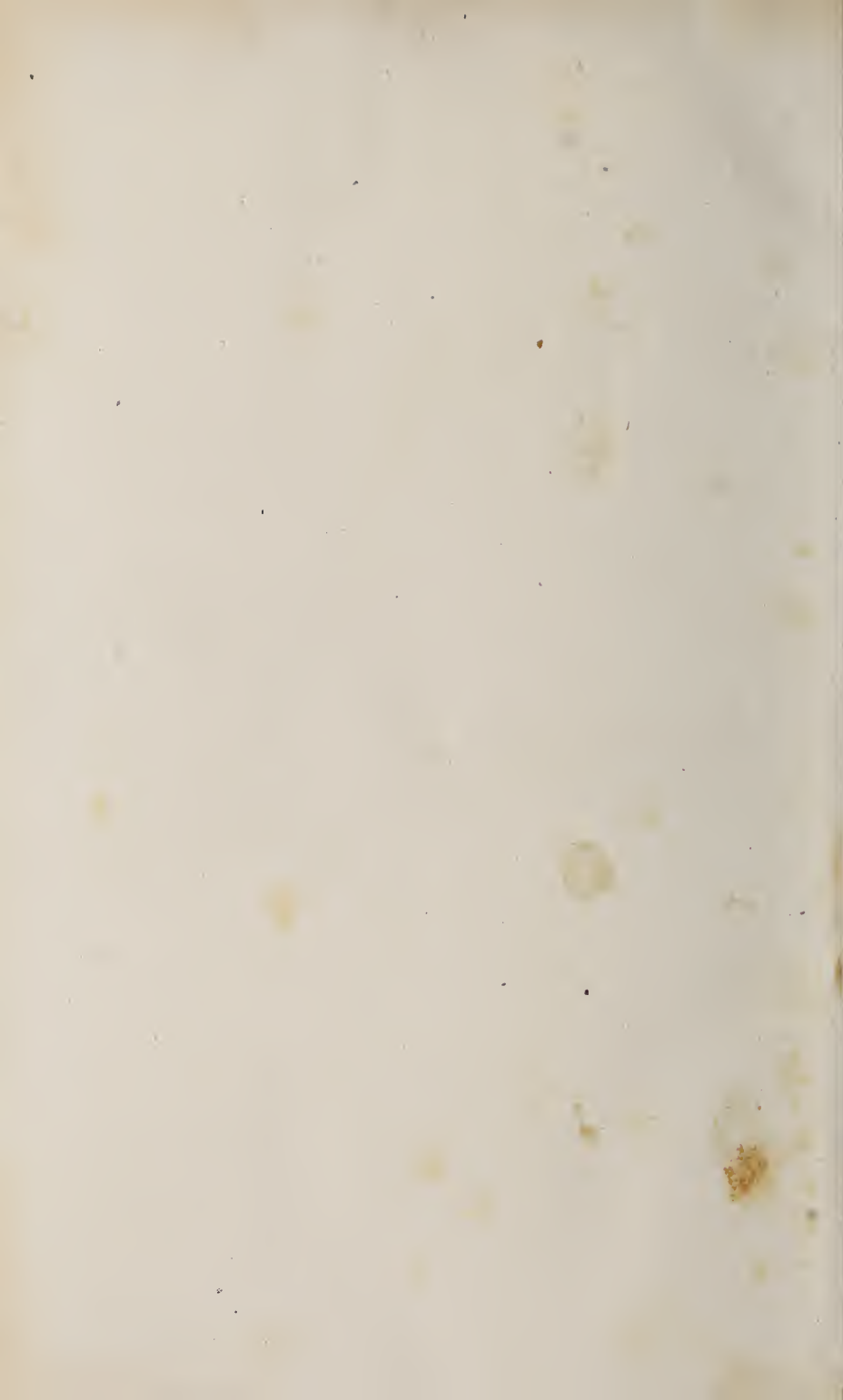
## RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

*From the 20th March to the 20th April, 1861.*

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		Elihu Atwater, each \$3, James	
<i>New Boston</i> —From members of the		Olmstead, 50 cents . . . . .	242 50
Presbyterian Church and Society,		<i>Westville</i> —Collection in Cong. Ch.,	
received from their pastor, Rev.		Rev. Mr. Willard's . . . . .	10 27
E. C. Cogswell . . . . .	26 75	<i>Stratford</i> —Mrs. Sophia B. Linsley, .	2 00
<b>VERMONT.</b>			401 77
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$62.53).—		<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
<i>Essex</i> —Individuals of Cong. Church		<i>Athens</i> —Mrs. Carnack, by Miss Fan-	
and Society, \$5.40, C. S. Wil-	6 40	ny Ingle . . . . .	10 00
liams, \$1 . . . . .	2 00	<b>LOUISIANA.</b>	
<i>Manchester</i> —Rev. J. D. Wickham .	1 00	<i>Jackson</i> —Mrs. Jane G. Fishburn, thro'	
<i>West Rutland</i> —Mrs. Louisa Gorham,		Messrs. Gold & Lineston, of Bos-	
<i>Well's River</i> —Cong. Church and So-		ton, Mass. . . . .	50 00
cociety, \$9.13, which, and previous		<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	
contributions, constitute the Rev.	9 13	<i>Rodney</i> —From David Hunt, Esq. .	500 00
Salem M. Plimpton a life member			1,056 05
<i>Windsor</i> —Hon. Hiram Harlow, \$6,			
Hon. A. Wardner, Henry Ward-			
ner, S. R. Stocker, Capt. Henry			
White, L. C. White, Hon. Carlos			
Coolidge, Friend, \$5 each, John			
P. Skinner, \$3 . . . . .	44 00		
<i>Brattleboro'</i> —A. Van Doren . . .	5 00		
	67 53	<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		<b>MAINE.</b> —Freeport—E. A. Hyde, for	
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$401.77).—		Dr. John A. Hyde, in full . . . .	5 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Capt.		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b> —Bristol—Wm.	
Flower, Joseph Trumbull, J. War-		Green, for 1861 . . . . .	1 00
burtton, each \$10, E. N. Kellogg,		<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> —Boston—B.	
Cash, C. H. Brainard, T. Belk-		Sullivan, jr., to July, '60 . . . .	5 00
nap, Mrs. Thomas Day, Charles		<b>CONNECTICUT.</b> —South Windsor—	
Cheney, Leonard Church, Joseph		S. J. Walcott, for 1860-'61 . . .	2 00
Church, James Goodwin, Mrs.		<b>MARYLAND.</b> —Leitersburg—Lewis	
Col. Colt, each \$5, Calvin Day,		J. Bell, for '60 and '61, \$2. An-	
\$8, Miss N. D. Ranney, \$2.50,		napolis—Dr. D. Claude, to '62,	
Misses Seymour, \$6, J. W. Bull,		\$10 . . . . .	12 00
Albert Day, Z. Preston, E. Bolles,		<b>VIRGINIA.</b> —Deep River—Bartlett H.	
E. Fessenden, each \$3, Seth		Baker, to April, '63, \$5. Freder-	
Terry, A. F. Day, A. G. Savage,		icksburg—Prof. S. G. Scott, \$1, .	6 00
R. S. Seyms, Mrs. A. W. Butler,		<b>OHIO.</b> —Eaton—Rev. C. W. Swain,	
Mrs. D. M. Rogers, each \$2, Dr.		for 1861 . . . . .	1 00
Holmes, J. Langdon, W. H. Hill,		<b>MISSOURI.</b> —St. Louis—D. C. Jac-	
N. Harris, W. Boardman, S. C.		card, for 1861 . . . . .	1 00
Preston, Miss E. S. Butler, Miss		<b>WISCONSIN.</b> —By Rev. A. Callen-	
Emily Sheldon, J. P. Foster, O.		der—Monroe—D. Biers, N. R.	
D. Seymour, A. D. Edson, Cash,		Usher, D. W. Ball. Koskening—	
Mrs. J. B. Corning, each \$1, Mrs.		H. Wilder, J. Winch, A. A.	
S. A. Hannen, 50 cents, . . . .	147 00	Steadman. Lake Mills—W. W.	
<i>New Haven</i> —Angustus R. Street, \$25,		Griswold, E. Favill, A. D. Favill,	
Wm. Bostwick, Timothy Bishop,		A. Favill, J. Favill, Dr. D. Du-	
Girard Halleck, each \$20, Dr. H.		Bois, Miss E. Lewis, G. Gary,	
A. DuBois, Elihu Atwater, each		Miss J. Ellis, W. J. Bragg, Rev.	
\$15, Rev. Dr. Day, E. C. Read,		A. Hamilton, J. W. Roberts.—	
A. Heaton, James E. English,		Cambridge—T. Nelson, B. Ingel-	
James Fellows, Misses Gerry, R.		ingtonson, P. Jensen, A. Anfindson,	
F. Ingersoll, James Brewster,		Ole Larson, O. Wigdall, Mrs.	
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